Specimens examined: Cannanore District, Hosdurg, common, flowering, 29-1-1979, *V. J. Nair* 59997; *V. S. Ramachandran* 60035.

Hugonia belli Sedgwick in Ind. For. 46: 424. 1920 (LINACEAE).

This is a rare climber in evergreen forests and very few collections are available in our herbaria. So far it was considered as endemic to Karnataka State. The present one forms its first collection outside this area.

Specimens examined: Cannanore District, Panoth, Peria R. F., in fruits, 24-3-1980, *V. S. Ramachandran* 66869.

Ischaemum zeylanicolum Bor, Grass. Burma, Ceylon, India, Pakist. 186. 1960. *I. tomorense* Kunth var. *zeylanicum* Hack. in DC. Mon. Phan. 6: 230. 1889; Senaratna, Grass. Ceylon 176. 1956. *I. timorense sensu* Hook. f. Fl. Brit. India 7: 136. 1896 *p.p.* (POACEAE).

Hook. f. (*loc. cit.*) describes the leaves of *Ischaemum timorense* Kunth as 'sessile and petioled'. Bor (*loc. cit.*) following Stapf (MSS). separates the forms with lower petioled leaves to a distinct species *Ischaemum zeylanicolum* Bor. This species can further be distinguished by its smaller spikelets. Bor gives the distribution of *I. zeylanicolum* as Bombay and Ceylon. The present collection from Chandanathode extends its known distribution to Kerala. Examination of the sheets in MH reveals that this species is available in Tamil Nadu also.

Specimens examined: KERALA: Calicut District, Vayitri, (Wynaad), 22.1.1902, *C. A. Barber* 4248; Cannanore District, Chandanathode, ± 825 m, flowering, not common, 15.2.1978, *V. S. Ramachandran* 53991; Taliparamba, ± 150 ft, Jan. 1906, *C. A. Barber* 7691; Taliparamba, ± 150 ft, 16.12.1931, *G. V. Narayana* 81762; Idukki District, Kuttikanam, Peermedu, ± 1025 m, 23.11.1967, *K. Vivekananthan* 29307; Malappuram District, Mancheri, ± 100 m, 24.2.1970, *J. L. Ellis* 33579; Palghat District, Alathur, 26.12.1919, *K. C. Jacob* 16328. TAMIL NADU: Coimbatore District, Siruvani, ± 900 m, 25.10.1968, *Deb* 31232; Nilgiri District, Nelabota, ± 3000 ft, Nov. 1884, *J. S. Gamble* 15586; Gudalur (Goodaloor) ghat, ± 3500 ft, 15.11.1888; Western slopes of Nilgiris, Oct. 1900, *C. A. Barber* 2689; Gudalur, ± 6000 ft, 17.11.1935, *K. C. Jacob* 83115.

Phalaenopsis mysorensis Saldanha in Ind. For. 100: 571. t. 3. 1974 et Fl. Hassan 842. 1976 (ORCHIDACEAE).

Saldanha (*l.c.*) described this from Vanagur in Hassan District, Karnataka State. The present collection outside the type locality extends its known range of distribution to Kerala State.

Specimens examined: Cannanore District, Chandanathode, on way to Peria, 850 m, 3.5.1979, *V. S. Ramachandran* 68283.

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THE STATUS OF *HIBISCUS FURCATUS* ROXBURGH

The same name *Hibiscus furcatus* has been used for two different plants, first by Willdenow in 1809 (Enum. Hort. Berol. 736. 1809) and later with a detailed description by Roxburgh (Fl. Ind. 3: 204, 1832). In the interval, De Candolle had validated Roxburgh's name, citing Hortus Bengalensis (Prodr. 1: 448. 1824). He included Willdenow's name also with a question mark. Specimen of *H. furcatus* have been examined. The microfiche of Willdenow's type as also Roxburgh Icones No. 1582 (CAL) of his *H. furcatus* have been studied and find that the two are different. The former has cuneate leaf base and short peduncle less than 1 cm while the latter shows subcordate leaf base and longer peduncle greater than 1 cm. Menzel and Wilson (Brittonia 21: 96. 1969) have also stated that the two are different entities. Willdenow's name is validly published, with a description and Roxburgh's *H. furcatus* as a later homonym (Art. 64. ICBN. 1978) has to be rejected, and given a different name. Incidentally, Roxburgh has also described (Fl. Ind. 3: 206. 1832) *Hibiscus aculeatus* which we find is conspecific with his *H. furcatus*. The name *Hibiscus aculeatus* available and hence the nomenclature and synonymy are as follows.

Hibiscus aculeatus Roxb. Fl. Ind. 3: 206. 1832.

Hibiscus furcatus Roxb. [Hort. Beng. 51. 1814—*nomen nudum*] ex DC. Prod. 1: 449. 1824, non Willd. 1809: Roxb., Fl. Ind. ed. Carey 3: 204. 1832; Masters in Hook. f., Fl. Brit. Ind. 1: 335. 1874; Prain, Beng. Pl. 1: 267. 1903; Gamble, Fl. Pres. Madr. 1: 97. 1915; Haines, Bot. Bih. Or. 2: 67. 1921; Sensu Rakshit *et* Kundu in Bull. Bot. Surv. Ind. 12: 161. 1972 (non Willd.); Sensu Saldanha & Nicolson. Fl. Hassan Dist. 151. 1976 (non Willd.)

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NOMENCLATURAL NOTES ON *JUSTICIA SIMPLEX* D. DON

Justicia procumbens L. (1753) the type of the genus *Rostellularia* Reichenb. (1837) [= *Rostellaria* Nees (1832) non Gaertn. (1807)] is based on, (i) the specimen, LINN. 28.14 (see Savage, p. 3, 1945), collected by Hermann from Sri Lanka (Ceylon), and referred to by Linnaeus (1747) in his *Flora Zeylanica*, p. 7, and (ii) Plukenet's (1691) illustration, fig. 3 in *Opera Omnia Botanica*, 3 (Phytographia): 142, tab. 56. Plukenet (*op. cit.*) had described the taxon thus: "Euphrasia Alsines angustiore folio, Rubiae modo spicata", the same having been quoted by Linnaeus (*op. cit.*)

The study of the microfiche, LINN. 28.14 and the protologue of *Justicia procumbens* L. reveals that the species is delimited by the following characters: the plant is either procumbent or erect; inflorescences terminal, calyx, bracts and bracteoles narrowly laciniate with scarcely visible membranous margin, and being hirsute; capsules almost glabrous but for a few hairs at top.

Farr *et al.* (1979) have given *Rostellularia procumbens* (L.) Nees as the Lectotype species of the genus, *Rostellularia* Reichenb. (=*Rostellaria* Nees). Nees (1847) cites *Justicia simplex* D. Don under the var. ζ of *R. procumbens* (L.) Nees characterising it by "caule simplici ramosove erecto" whereas he treats *Justicia japonica* Thunberg (1784) characterised by "caule procumbente" as a synonym under var. β of *R. procumbens* (L.) Nees. Thunberg (*op. cit.*) had circumscribed it thus: "...caule patulo ...caulis subdecumbens ... species terminalibus ... bracteae setaceae, ciliatae."

D. Don (1825, p. 118) delineates *J. simplex* as: "... caulis simplicissimus ... spicis terminalis, ...undique pilose; calyx segmentis line-